

A **KRISHNA RAO GURUMURTHI**

v.

PP AND ANOTHER APPEAL

B **FEDERAL COURT, PUTRAJAYA**
RICHARD MALANJUM CJ (SABAH & SARAWAK)
NIK HASHIM FCJ
HASHIM YUSOFF FCJ
C **[CRIMINAL APPEAL NOS: 05-19-2007 (A)**
& 05-20-2007 (A)]
D **16 FEBRUARY 2009**

EVIDENCE: *Information leading to fact discovered - Admissibility of statement - Whether obtained by oppression - Discretion of trial judge - Whether probative value outweighed prejudicial effect - Evidence Act 1950, s. 27*

CRIMINAL LAW: *Penal Code - Sections 299 & 300 - Murder - Appeal against conviction and death sentence - Conviction based on circumstantial evidence and inferences made - Whether conviction by trial judge proper - Whether proper evaluation of evidence*

CRIMINAL LAW: *Penal Code - Sections 299 & 300 - Section 34 - Common intention - Governing principles - Whether trial judge made appropriate inferences and findings of facts*

F The appellants in two separate appeals before the Federal Court
G appealed against the decision of the Court of Appeal which
dismissed their appeals against their conviction and death sentence
on four charges of murder by the learned High Court judge ('the
trial judge'). The appeals were heard together and the appellants
were referred to as the 1st appellant in the criminal appeal no. 05-
19-2007 and the 2nd appellant in criminal appeal no. 05-20-2007
respectively. The case involved theft and murder pertaining to a
jewellery shop. The appellants were initially charged with one other
H who was acquitted due to lack of evidence. The prosecution's
case against the appellants was based on circumstantial evidence.
The 1st appellant gave a statement which led to the discovery of
the body of one of the victims whilst the 2nd appellant gave a
statement which led to the discovery of some jewellery. However,
I it was argued for the appellants that the said statements were
obtained in an oppressive manner (See High Court decision in
[2000] 1 CLJ 446 and Court of Appeal decision in [2007] 4 CLJ
643).

Before the Federal Court, the arguments raised on behalf of the appellants were as follows: (1) the discovery statements were not admissible since the trial judge rejected the appellants' cautioned statements; (2) the absence of identification; (3) the circumstantial evidence adduced by the prosecution and inferences made did not indicate the appellants' guilt for the offences of murder; (4) the silence of the 1st appellant when called to enter defence was irrelevant; and (5) the common intention to commit the offence was not established as per s. 34 of the Penal Code ('PC').

Held (dismissing the appeals and affirming convictions and sentences)

Per Richard Malanjum CJ (Sabah & Sarawak) delivering the judgment of the court:

- (1) The trial judge negated the allegation of oppression. He did not consider any oppression exerted on the appellants since each of them was only interrogated on one occasion. On the facts and evidence before the trial judge, such conclusion could not be said to be unreasonable. (para 30)
- (2) The hurdles to overcome for the admission of cautioned statement and for discovery statement were quite distinct. The former demanded voluntariness at the time of making it and that there should be absence of any form of oppression, inducement, threat or promise to the maker. The latter did not require those prerequisites save that the court had the discretion to exclude it on the ground that its prejudicial effect outweighed its probative value. In respect of the 1st appellant, the trial judge correctly exercised his discretion to admit the discovery statement as he was of the view that the probative value of the discovery statement outweighed its prejudicial effect. (para 31)
- (3) There was no merit in the argument that the accuracy of the discovery statement should be doubted in view of the evidence given by the 1st appellant during the trial within a trial wherein he said that there was already police personnel at the place where the body of victim 4 was found. The trial judge preferred the version given by the police officers to that of the 1st appellant. He made a finding of fact on the reliability and accuracy of the evidence adduced affirming that the 1st appellant did make the discovery statement.

- A There was no compelling reason to reverse such a finding. Proper appreciation of the evidence adduced was done and the right principles of law considered and applied. Further, it was settled law that evidence adduced in a trial within a trial could not be used against the accused in the main trial (*PP v. Kalaiselvan*). Although the purported evidence being relied upon was in favour of the 1st appellant, the same principles applied herein. (paras 33, 34, 35 & 36)
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- C (4) There was no merit in the contention that the trial judge should have given his reasons for refusing to admit the cautioned statement of the 1st appellant. There was sufficient reason given when the trial judge found that the requirement of voluntariness under s. 113 of the CPC was not satisfied and that its relevancy "is now purely academic being not a part of the case for the prosecution." Accordingly since the trial judge declined to admit the cautioned statement of the 1st appellant, he could not be expected to revisit any of the evidence adduced during the trial within the trial irrespective of which side it favoured when considering the case as a whole. To do so would tantamount to requiring him to consider such evidence favourable to the 1st appellant. That would not be a fair trial. (paras 38 & 39)
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- E
- F (5) The admission or rejection of discovery statement is not premised on voluntariness. It is an exercise of discretion by a trial judge based on established legal principles. Hence, in this case the fact that the discovery statement was made a day and a half after the cautioned statement was recorded should not preclude the trial judge from exercising his discretion. Having considered the reasons given by the trial judge for admitting the discovery statement of the 2nd appellant, there was no basis to say that he committed an error in doing so. (paras 44 & 45)
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- H (6) On the issue of absence of identification, it should be noted that contrary to the submissions submitted, the trial judge did not rely on the discovery statement alone to find the 2nd appellant guilty. There was other circumstantial evidence that was given due judicial appreciation before being relied upon.
- I Further, there was no denial by both the appellants that

they were in the vicinity of the jewellery shop when their car was seen by the prosecution witness. Hence, there was no merit in the issue. (para 46)

A

- (7) Although there was a reference by the trial judge to s. 114 of the Evidence Act 1950, he was in fact relating to factual inferences based on the given circumstantial evidence adduced. He was entitled to do so. This was a case of where the theft and murder were taken as one transaction. As such, it was the cumulative effects of each of the circumstantial evidence adduced that were considered. There was no error in such an approach by the trial judge. Finding facts by way of inferences from sets of primary proved facts was a common task for a trial court. It was trite law that an appellate court will not disturb finding of facts of a trial court based on inferences from primary facts if such inferences, having regard to the evidence and circumstances, are reasonable. (para 50)

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- (8) The 1st appellant opted to remain silent when his defence was called. He was entitled to take that option in law. However, as there were more than sufficient circumstantial evidence adduced and reasonable inferences drawn to justify the trial judge's calling for the appellants' defence, the trial judge had no option but to convict the 1st appellant. (paras 54 & 55)

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- (9) The existence of a common intention was a question of fact in each case to be proved mainly as a matter of inference from the circumstances of the case. Direct evidence as proof was difficult to procure because common intention was essentially a state of mind. Invariably inferences have to be relied upon arising from such acts or conduct of the accused, the manner in which the accused arrived at the scene, the nature of injury caused by one or some of them or such other relevant circumstances available. The totality of the circumstances must be taken into consideration in arriving at a conclusion whether there was a common intention to commit the offence for which the accused could be convicted. The facts and circumstances of each case might vary. As such, each case should be decided based on the facts involved. Whether an act was in furtherance of the common intention was an incident of fact and not of law. (para 61)

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- A [10] For a charge premised on common intention to succeed, it was essential for the prosecution to establish by evidence, direct or circumstantial, that there was a plan or meeting of minds of all the accused persons to commit the offence for which they were charged. That too notwithstanding that it was pre-arranged or on the spur of the moment provided that it must necessarily be before the commission of the offence. In the present case, the trial judge concluded that common intention was established relying on the inferences garnered from the circumstances proved. He carefully and meticulously examined each and every piece of circumstantial evidence adduced before him. He drew the appropriate inferences and findings of facts and applied the legal principles associated with s. 34 of the Penal Code before concluding that the appellants acted with the common intention in executing the killings. The Court of Appeal rightfully found no error in the conclusion of the trial judge and so too this court. As such, no intervention was warranted herein. (paras 62, 63, 65 & 66)

E ***Bahasa Malaysia Translation Of Headnotes***

- F Perayu-perayu dalam dua rayuan berasingan di hadapan Mahkamah Persekutuan telah merayu terhadap keputusan Mahkamah Rayuan kerana menolak rayuan mereka terhadap keputusan hakim Mahkamah Tinggi ('hakim bicara') yang mensabitkan dan menjatuhkan hukuman mati terhadap mereka atas kesalahan bunuh. Rayuan-rayuan didengar secara bersesama dan perayu-perayu masing-masingnya dirujuk sebagai perayu pertama dalam rayuan jenayah no. 05-19-2007 dan perayu kedua dalam rayuan jenayah no. 05-20-2007. Kes adalah berkaitan dengan pertuduhan curi dan bunuh di sebuah kedai emas. Perayu-perayu asalnya dituduh bersama-sama seorang yang lain tetapi tertuduh tersebut dibebaskan kerana ketiadaan bukti. Kes pendakwaan terhadap perayu-perayu adalah bergantung kepada keterangan ikut keadaan. Perayu pertama memberi kenyataan yang membawa kepada penemuan mayat salah seorang dari mangsa sementara perayu kedua memberi kenyataan yang membawa kepada penemuan barang-barang kemas. Bagaimanapun, perayu-perayu berhujah bahawa kenyataan-kenyataan tersebut diperolehi dengan cara yang menindas (Lihat keputusan Mahkamah Tinggi di dalam [2000] 1 CLJ 446 dan keputusan Mahkamah Rayuan dalam [2007] 4 CLJ 643).

Di hadapan Mahkamah Persekutuan, hujah-hujah telah dikemukakan bagi pihak perayu-perayu seperti berikut: (1) kenyataan-kenyataan penemuan tidak boleh diterima-masuk oleh kerana kenyataan-kenyataan beramaran perayu-perayu telah ditolak oleh hakim bicara; (2) ketiadaan pengecaman; (3) keterangan ikut keadaan yang dikemukakan pendakwaan dan inferens-inferens yang dibuat tidak menunjukkan kebersalahan perayu-perayu atas kesalahan bunuh; (4) sikap berdiam diri perayu-perayu apabila dipanggil membela diri adalah tidak relevan; dan (5) niat bersama untuk melakukan kesalahan tidak dibuktikan seperti kehendak s. 34 Kanun Keseksaan ('KK').

Diputuskan (menolak rayuan-rayuan dan mengesahkan sabitan dan hukuman-hukuman)

Oleh Richard Malanjum HB (Sabah & Sarawak) menyampaikan penghakiman mahkamah:

- (1) Hakim bicara telah menyangkal alegasi penindasan. Beliau tidak menimbang soal penindasan yang dikata dilakukan terhadap perayu-perayu kerana setiap mereka hanya disoalsiasat hanya sekali. Berdasarkan fakta dan keterangan yang ada di hadapan hakim bicara, konklusi sedemikian tidak boleh dikatakan sebagai tidak munasabah.
- (2) Halangan-halangan yang perlu diatasi bagi kemasukan kenyataan beramaran dan bagi penyerahan kenyataan adalah agak berbeza. Yang terdahulu menuntut kesukarelaan sewaktu ianya dibuat dan harus tidak wujud apa-apa penindasan, pujukan, ugutan atau janji kepada pembuat. Yang terkemudian tidak memerlukan syarat-syarat ini kecuali bahawa mahkamah mempunyai budibicara untuk mengenepikannya atas alasan bahawa kesan prejudis mengatasi kesan probatifnya. Berhubung perayu pertama, hakim bicara dengan betulnya telah melaksanakan budibicaranya untuk menerima-masuk kenyataan penemuan apabila beliau berpandangan bahawa nilai probatif kenyataan penemuan tersebut mengatasi kesan prejudisnya.
- (3) Tiada merit pada hujah bahawa ketepatan kenyataan penemuan patut dipersoalkan mengambilkira keterangan yang diberikan oleh perayu pertama semasa perbicaraan dalam perbicaraan di mana beliau menyatakan bahawa sudah ada pegawai-pegawai polis di tempat mayat mangsa keempat dijumpai. Hakim bicara memilih untuk menerima versi yang

- A diberikan pegawai-pegawai polis berbanding versi perayu pertama. Beliau telah membuat dapatan fakta mengenai kebolehpercayaan dan ketepatan keterangan yang dikemukakan sekaligus mengesahkan bahawa perayu pertama sememangnya telah membuat kenyataan penemuan.
- B Tiada alasan kukuh untuk mengakas dapatan ini. Keterangan yang dikemukakan telah dinilai dengan sewajarnya dan prinsip undang-undang yang betul telah dipertimbang dan dipraktikkan. Selain itu, menjadi undang-undang yang diterimapakai bahawa keterangan yang dikemukakan di
- C perbicaraan dalam perbicaraan tidak boleh digunakan terhadap tertuduh di perbicaraan utama (*PP v. Kalaiselvan*). Walaupun keterangan berkenaan memanfaatkan perayu pertama, namun prinsip-prinsip yang sama terpakai di sini.
- D (4) Tiada merit pada hujah bahawa hakim bicara harus memberikan alasan-alasan apabila enggan menerima-masuk kenyataan beramaran perayu pertama. Terdapat alasan mencukupi apabila hakim bicara mendapati bahawa syarat kesukarelaan di bawah s. 113 KAJ telah tidak dipenuhi dan
- E bahawa kerelevanannya “kini hanya bersifat akademik kerana tidak lagi menjadi sebahagian dari kes pendakwaan.” Dengan itu, oleh kerana hakim bicara telah enggan menerima-masuk kenyataan beramaran perayu pertama, maka beliau tidak boleh dijangkakan untuk melihat kembali mana-mana
- F keterangan yang dikemukakan di perbicaraan dalam perbicaraan tanpa mengira pihak mana yang mendapat manfaatnya sewaktu menimbang kes pada keseluruhannya. Menuntut semua ini bermakna mengkehendaki beliau untuk menimbang keterangan yang memanfaatkan perayu pertama.
- G Itu tidak mencetuskan satu perbicaraan yang adil.
- (5) Penerimaan-masuk atau penolakan kenyataan penemuan tidak bergantung kepada kesukarelaan. Ia sebaliknya satu pelaksanaan budibicara oleh seorang hakim bicara berasaskan kepada prinsip-prinsip undang-undang yang diterimapakai.
- H Oleh itu, dalam kes ini, fakta bahawa kenyataan penemuan dibuat sehari setengah selepas kenyataan beramaran direkodkan tidak menghalang hakim bicara dari melaksanakan budibicaranya. Setelah menimbang alasan-alasan yang diberikan oleh hakim bicara apabila menerima-masuk
- I kenyataan penemuan perayu kedua, tiada asas untuk mengatakan bahawa beliau khilaf dalam berbuat demikian.

- (6) Berhubung isu ketiadaan pengecaman, harus diingat bahawa bertentangan dengan hujah yang dikemukakan, hakim bicara tidak bergantung kepada kenyataan penemuan semata-mata dalam mendapati perayu kedua bersalah. Terdapat keterangan-keterangan ikut keadaan lain yang diberikan pertimbangan sewajarnya sebelum dijadikan sandaran. Kedua-dua perayu juga tidak menafikan bahawa mereka berada berdekatan kedai emas tersebut iaitu semasa kereta mereka dilihat oleh saksi pendakwaan. Oleh itu, tiada merit pada isu ini. A B
- (7) Walaupun hakim bicara tidak merujuk kepada s. 114 Akta Keterangan 1950, beliau telah berbincang mengenai inferens-inferens yang berbangkit dari keterangan ikut keadaan yang dikemukakan. Beliau berhak berbuat demikian. Ini adalah kes di mana kesalahan curi dan bunuh dirangkum sebagai satu transaksi. Oleh itu, yang dipertimbangkan adalah kesan gandaan yang timbul dari setiap satu keterangan ikut keadaan tersebut. Tiada kekhilafan pada pendekatan hakim bicara sedemikian. Membuat dapatan-dapatan fakta melalui inferens-inferens dari rangkapan fakta-fakta utama yang telah terbukti adalah satu tugas biasa sebuah mahkamah bicara. Sudah menjadi undang-undang mantap bahawa sebuah mahkamah rayuan tidak akan mengganggu dapatan-dapatan fakta yang dibuat oleh mahkamah bicara yang berasaskan inferens-inferens dari fakta utama jika inferens-inferens sedemikian, mengambilkira keterangan dan halkeadaan kes, adalah munasabah. C D E F
- (8) Perayu pertama memilih untuk berdiam diri apabila pembelaannya dipanggil. Beliau berhak untuk membuat pemilihan tersebut. Bagaimanapun, oleh kerana terdapat keterangan ikut keadaan yang lebih dari mencukupi dikemukakan serta inferens-inferens munasabah bagi menjustifikasikan keputusan hakim bicara untuk memanggil pembelaan, maka hakim bicara tiada pilihan melainkan untuk mensabitkan perayu pertama. G H
- (9) Kewujudan niat bersama adalah satu persoalan fakta dalam setiap kes yang perlu dibuktikan dari halkeadaan kes tersebut sebagai satu perkara inferens. Pembuktian melalui keterangan terus adalah sukar kerana secara pentingnya niat bersama melibatkan soal fikiran. Mahu tidak mahu kebergantungan I

- A harus dibuat kepada inferens-inferens yang berbangkit dari perbuatan atau tingkah laku tertuduh, dari cara tertuduh sampai ke tempat kejadian, dari rupa bentuk kecederaan yang dilakukan oleh salah seorang atau sebahagian dari mereka atau dari apa jua halkeadaan relevan yang wujud.
- B Keseluruhan halkeadaan ini hendaklah diambilkira sebelum mencapai konklusi sama ada terdapat niat bersama untuk melakukan kesalahan sekaligus membolehkan tertuduh disabitkan. Fakta dan halkeadaan setiap kes mungkin berbeza. Oleh itu, setiap kes hendaklah diputuskan berdasarkan fakta yang ada. Sama ada sesuatu perbuatan itu dilakukan dengan niat bersama adalah satu insiden fakta dan bukannya undang-undang.
- C
- (10) Untuk berjaya dalam satu pertuduhan yang berasaskan kepada niat bersama, pihak pendakwaan hendaklah membuktikan melalui keterangan, sama ada keterangan terus atau ikut keadaan, bahawa wujud satu pelan atau pertemuan fikiran di kalangan kesemua tertuduh untuk melakukan kesalahan yang dipertuduhkan terhadap mereka. Itu pun tidak kiralah sama ada ianya dirancang atau dilakukan secara spontan dengan syarat ianya wujud sebelum kesalahan itu dilakukan. Dalam kes semasa, hakim bicara merumuskan bahawa niat bersama telah dibuktikan dengan bergantung kepada inferens-inferens yang diperolehi dari halkeadaan-halkeadaan yang telah dibuktikan. Beliau dengan teliti dan halusnyanya telah memeriksa setiap satu keterangan ikut keadaan yang dikemukakan di hadapannya. Beliau telah membuat inferens-inferens dan dapatan-dapatan fakta yang wajar dan melaksanakan prinsip undang-undang yang berkaitan dengan s. 34 Kanun Keseksaan sebelum membuat rumusan bahawa perayu-perayu bertindak dengan niat bersama dalam melakukan pembunuhan. Mahkamah Rayuan dengan betulnya mendapati tiada kekhilafan pada konklusi hakim bicara dan begitu jugalah pendapat mahkamah ini. Oleh itu, tiada kewajaran untuk campurtangan di sini.
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Case(s) referred to:

Balachandran v. PP [2005] 1 CLJ 85 FC (*refd*)

Broadhurst v. The Queen (PC) [1964] 2 WLR 44 (*refd*)

Charles Osenton & Co v. Johnston [1942] AC 130 (*refd*)

I *Goi Ching Ang v. PP* [1999] 1 CLJ 829 FC (*refd*)

Jones v. Dunkel [1958-59] 101 CLR 298 (*refd*)

Kesavan Petchayo v. PP [2003] 1 CLJ 846 CA (*refd*)

Krishna Rao Gurumurthi & Anor v. PP & Another Appeal [2007] 4 CLJ 643 CA (*refd*) A

Malayan Banking Berhad v. Association of Bank Officers Peninsular Malaysia & Industrial Court [1988] 1 CLJ 276; [1988] 1 CLJ (Rep) 183 SC (*refd*)

Nathan v. PP [1972] 1 LNS 99 HC (*refd*)

PP v. Kalaiselvan [2001] 1 LNS 24 HC (*refd*) B

PP v. Krishna Rao Gurumurthi & Ors [2000] 1 CLJ 446 HC (*refd*)

PP v. Mohd Radzi Abu Bakar [2006] 1 CLJ 457 FC (*refd*)

Srimati Bibhabati Devi v. Kumar Ramendra Narayan Roy and Others [1946] AC 508 (*refd*)

Loh Shak Mow v. PP & Wong Hoi Ping, Alan v. PP [1986] 1 LNS 47 HC (Singapore) (*refd*) C

Legislation referred to:

Criminal Procedure Code, s. 113

Evidence Act 1950, ss. 27, 114

Penal Code, ss. 34, 302 D

For the 1st appellant - Ahmad Nizam Mohamed (Ridhuwan Ismail with him); M/s Ahmad Nizam & Co

For the 2nd appellant - Malik Imtiaz Sarwar (M Lavendran & Neoh Hor Kee with him); M/s Ngeow & Tan

For the prosecution - Awang Armadajaya Awang Mahmud DPP E

[Appeal from Court of Appeal, Criminal Appeal Nos: A-05-52-1999 & A-05-56-1999]

Reported by Usha Thiagarajah F

JUDGMENT

Richard Malanjum CJ (Sabah & Sarawak): G

Introduction And Background Facts

[1] Before us are two appeals taken together. For convenience in this judgment we will refer to the respective appellants as the 1st appellant for criminal appeal No. 05-19-2007 (1st accused in the trial below) and the 2nd appellant for criminal appeal No. 05-20-2007 (2nd accused in the trial below). Both appellants are appealing against the decision of the Court of Appeal (COA) dismissing their appeals and affirming the judgment of the learned trial judge who convicted them on four charges of murder and sentenced them to death accordingly. H I

- A [2] When the hearing began before us learned counsel for the 2nd appellant requested that he submitted first in view of the issues he intended to raise. Learned counsel for the 1st appellant agreed. Hence we acceded to the request. In fact when his turn to submit came up learned counsel for the 1st appellant
- B substantially adopted the submission of learned counsel for the 2nd appellant.

- C [3] Initially these two appellants were charged together with Kumaresan (the 3rd accused). However at the end of the prosecution case the 3rd accused was discharged and acquitted without his defence being called. There was no appeal against his acquittal. All three were charged for causing the death of four persons namely, Sathian a/l Nalliah (Victim 1), Virama a/p Subramaniam (Victim 2), Juriyah (Victim 3) and Balakrishnan a/l
- D Maniam (Victim 4). The bodies of the first three victims were found dead at house No. 82, Lalan Tasek Timur 16, Taman Seri Dermawan, Bercham, Ipoh, in Kinta District, Perak Darul Ridzuan. The original three charges against them alleged that the time of commission of the offence was between 5.15pm and 8pm
- E on 12 March 1998 at the place where the bodies were found. At the end of the prosecution case the learned trial judge amended the charge to exclude the 3rd accused and the alleged time to be between 6.30pm on 12 March 1998 and 6.45am on 13 March 1998 but s. 34 of the Penal Code was retained.

- F [4] The body of victim 4 was found at 292.4 km of the North-South Highway on the night of 13 March 1998. However, in the original charge the offence was alleged to have been committed on 12 March 1998 between 9pm and 10pm at Malika Jewellers, No.
- G 27, Jalan Lahat, Ipoh, in the Kinta District, Perak Darul Ridzuan. The learned trial judge also amended the charge with the alleged time of commission of the offence to be between 6.30pm on 12 March 1998 and 11.45pm on 13 March 1998 at an unknown place. Similarly s. 34 of the Penal Code was maintained.

- H [5] The background facts of these appeals have been meticulously narrated by both the lower courts (See: [2007] 4 CLJ 643 and [2000] 1 CLJ 446). As such in this judgment we only need to highlight the salient facts.

I

- [6] Briefly, the finding of the bodies of the first three victims at No. 82, Laluan Tasek Timur 16, Taman Seri Dermawan, Bercham, Ipoh was the result of the initial investigation by the police after Harminderjit Singh (PW33) lodged a police report of what he saw at around 1am on 13 March 1998. A
- [7] PW33 was on his way for supper when he was attracted by the sound of the burglar alarm that went off in the jewellery shop known as Kedai Emas Chitra. He also saw a Proton Iswara with registration no. PCV 7749 parked outside the shop with a person inside seated on the driver's seat. Subsequently two other persons came out of the jewellery shop. The parked car then left the vicinity with PW33 following but only to lose it along Jalan Gopeng. B C
- [8] The bodies found were that of victim 2, the wife of Nalliah Periasamy (PW26) who was the owner of the jewellery shop, his son victim 1 and the maid, victim 3. All had been brutally killed with victim 1 and victim 3 tied up with red and yellow fibred rope. PW26 was away in India at that time attending to his other son's graduation. On the morning of 12 March 1998 victim 2 and victim 3 came to the shop and were seen returning home in the evening on the same day. D E
- [9] In the house the police did not find the keys to the shop which were normally kept by victim 2. However two blood stained blades (exh. P12A and P24A) which came from a pair of scissors were found. One of them had its end broken. F
- [10] Investigation by the police in the shop revealed that there was no forced entry. But the padlocks found inside the shop still had the keys attached to them. All the jewellery in the shop were missing. G
- [11] By midday on 13 March 1998 the police managed to arrest two suspects, namely the 2nd appellant and the 3rd accused at No. 14A, Lahat Lane, Ipoh. Subsequently on the same day the 1st appellant was arrested at Room 502, Hotel Ritz Kowloon, Ipoh. H
- [12] Two vehicles one of which was seen by PW33 parked outside the shop the night before were also seized by the police on the same day. I

- A [13] While being questioned by the police after his arrest the 1st appellant gave certain information and led the police to the discovery of the body of victim 4, the watchman of the jewellery shop. His body was also tied with red and yellow fibred rope.
- B [14] Cautioned statements from all the arrested persons were also recorded by the police. However the trial judge did not admit any of them as evidence.
- C [15] About a day and the half after he had given his cautioned statement to the police the 2nd appellant gave certain information and led the police to the area known as Baling Bom as it was used by the Police Field Force Ulu Kinta to dispose of hand grenades. There the police discovered items of the jewellery that had been removed from the jewellery shop. Incidentally the 2nd appellant was previously a member of the Police Field Force.
- D [16] PW2 (Dr. Khairul Azman), a forensic pathologist attached to the Ipoh Hospital conducted the post-mortem on all four victims. His findings revealed that all four victims had died of multiple stab wounds caused by a sharp object similar to exh. P12A and P24A.
- E PW2 also confirmed that similar red and yellow fibred rope (exh. P31A) were used to tie up victims 1, 3 and 4.
- F [17] At the end of the prosecution case the learned trial judge called for the defence of the 1st and 2nd appellants but acquitted the 3rd accused.
- [18] When his defence was called the 1st appellant opted to remain silent while the 2nd appellant gave evidence on oath.
- G [19] In his defence before the learned trial judge the 2nd appellant denied committing the offences for which he was charged. He said that he only entered the shop with the 3rd accused when they were attracted by the sound of the burglar alarm coming from there.
- H [20] Giving at least seven reasons, *inter alia*, the demeanour of the 2nd appellant and his failure to deny involvement at the earliest opportunity available, the learned trial judge disbelieved the version of the 2nd appellant. Accordingly he found the 2nd appellant had failed to cast any reasonable doubt against the case
- I established by the prosecution.

[21] At the end of the whole case the learned trial judge was satisfied that the prosecution had proved its case beyond reasonable doubt. The appellants had failed to cast any reasonable doubt. Hence the appellants were convicted for the offence charged and sentenced to death, a mandatory punishment for the offence of murder.

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[22] On appeal to the COA the focus was on the issues of admission of the discovery statements by the learned trial judge and his approach to the circumstantial evidence adduced by the prosecution.

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[23] In a unanimous judgment the COA agreed with the findings of the learned trial judge. The court held that:

(a) the appellants did in fact give the discovery statements to the police;

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(b) there was no oppression exerted by the police on the appellants to compel them in giving their respective discovery statements;

(c) the discovery statements of the appellants were correctly admitted by the learned trial judge;

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(d) the conviction of the 1st appellant following his silence when called to enter upon his defence was correct; and

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(e) the circumstantial evidence adduced irresistibly led to the guilt of the appellants.

[24] Before us learned counsel for the appellants substantially repeated the points submitted before the Court of Appeal. They were premised on three main arguments, namely:

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(a) the admission of the discovery statements;

(b) the circumstantial evidence adduced and inferences made thereon; and

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(c) the presumptions relied upon by the prosecution.

[25] The other ancillary issues raised were:

(a) the *prima facie* test applied by the trial judge and the silence of the 1st appellant;

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- A (b) section 34 of the Penal Code and the burden of proof; and
(c) the absence of identification on the appellants.

[26] We will address these issues in sequence as we find appropriate. But we take note that in these appeals there had been concurrent findings of fact both by the trial High Court and the Court of Appeal. Thus, as the final appellate court we should be slow in interfering with such findings unless there are blatant errors committed in coming to such findings. (See: *Loh Shak Mow v. Public Prosecutor & Wong Hoi Ping*, *Alan v. Public Prosecutor* [1986] 1 LNS 47 (also [1986] SLR 358); *Broadhurst v. The Queen* (PC) [1964] 2 WLR 44).

[27] However having said the foregoing it should also be noted that it is incumbent upon this court to prevent miscarriage of justice at all times. One way is to ensure that the lower courts apply correctly the principles of law on the facts as found. Indeed an appellate court should intervene where the finding is unreasonable in the sense that, having regard to the evidence, no other reasonable fact-finder would have arrived at such finding. In other words the finding must be rational. 'The general principle would appear to be that it will usually be proper to treat a decision maker's tasks of fact finding and the drawing of factual inferences from established facts as falling within the decision maker's jurisdiction, unless the decision maker has reached absurd results or reached results absurdly'. (See: *Malayan Banking Bhd v. Association of Bank Officers Peninsular Malaysia & Industrial Court* [1988] 1 CLJ 276; [1988] 1 CLJ (Rep) 183; *Srimati Bibhabati Devi v. Kumar Ramendra Narayan Roy and Others* [1946] AC 508).

[28] Meanwhile we are well-appraised that the learned trial judge came to his decision based on the totality of the evidence adduced before him. Plainly in coming to his decision the learned trial judge adopted the 'story model of decision making' approach which involved the organizing, interpreting and evaluating the evidence against a narrative construction of the events supplied by the parties before him and from his knowledge and experience. However, it was the admission of some of the evidence that has now become the focus in these appeals.

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**The Admission Of The Discovery Statements – s. 27 A
Evidence Act 1950**

[29] Learned counsel for the appellants submitted that the learned trial judge and the Court of Appeal erred in admitting the discovery statements purportedly given by the appellants to the police while being interrogated. It was argued that since the learned trial judge rejected the admission of the cautioned statements recorded from the appellants during the same period it should only be logical that the discovery statements should have been excluded as well. It was also contended that there was oppression exerted upon the appellants at the material time.

[30] Foremost we would address the issue of oppression. We find that the learned trial judge negated such allegation. He did not consider any oppression exerted on the appellants since each of them was only interrogated on one occasion. Having therefore carefully considered his reasons we are of the view, as was the Court of Appeal that on the facts and evidence before the learned trial judge such conclusion could not be said to be unreasonable.

[31] It should be borne in mind that the hurdles to overcome for the admission of cautioned statement and for discovery statement are quite distinct. The former demands voluntariness at the time of making it and that there should be absence of any form of oppression, inducement, threat or promise to the maker. The latter does not require those prerequisites save that the court has the discretion to exclude it on the ground that its prejudicial effect outweighed its probative value. (See: *Goi Ching Ang v. Public Prosecutor* [1999] 1 CLJ 829; *Kesavan Petchayo v. Public Prosecutor* [2003] 1 CLJ 846).

[32] In respect of the 1st appellant we are, as the Court of Appeal was, in complete agreement with the conclusions reached by the learned trial judge in respect of the points related to this issue raised before him. In exercising his discretion to admit the discovery statement the learned trial judge was of the view that the probative value of the discovery statement far outweighed its prejudicial effect.

[33] It was also submitted that the accuracy of the discovery statement should be doubted in view of the evidence given by the 1st appellant during the trial within trial where he said that there was already police personnel at the place where the body of victim 4 was found.

A [34] With respect we do not think there is any merit in the argument. In the first place the learned trial judge came to his conclusion after considering all the testimonies adduced before him. He preferred the version given by the police officers to that of the 1st appellant. He made a finding of fact on the reliability and accuracy of the evidence adduced affirming that the 1st appellant did make the discovery statement. We find no compelling reason to reverse such finding. Proper appreciation of the evidence adduced was done and the right principles of law considered and applied.

C [35] Further, in the case of *Public Prosecutor v. Kalaiselvan* [2001] 1 LNS 24 Augustine Paul J (as he then was) said this:

D It is settled law that evidence adduced in a trial within a trial cannot be used against the accused in the main trial. Thus as Meares J said in *Ex parte Whitelock; Re Mackenzie* [1971] 2 NSWLR 534 the *voir dire* is entirely separate from the trial proper. Wells J in *R v. Williams* [1976] 14 SASR, made the observation that the *voir dire* ... 'stands apart from the usual and regular conduct of a criminal trial ... (at p 2). In *R v. Bradshaw* [1978] 18 SASR 83, King J expressed the view that the *voir dire* hearing is not part of the trial proper. In *R v. Bannerman* [1966] 48 CR 110, Miller CJM accepted that the *voir dire* must be kept separate from the trial itself. In *Chua Poh Kiat Anthony v. PP* [1998] 2 SLR 713 and *Lim Seng Chuan v. PP* [1977] 1 MLJ 171, it was held that the fundamental principle of the administration of justice is that a *voir dire* ought to be considered a separate or collateral proceeding.

G [36] We find that the foregoing view represents the correct exposition of the law relating to the evidence recorded during a trial within trial. No doubt in this case the purported evidence being relied upon is in favour of the 1st appellant. Nevertheless the same principle should apply irrespective of the tilt of the evidence in issue.

H [37] It is trite law that the sole purpose of a trial within a trial is to determine admissibility of confession or cautioned statement. Once the court has determined one way or the other on the admissibility of confession or cautioned statement the evidence recorded during such trial within trial would have served its purpose. It should not be considered again as part and parcel of the main body of evidence adduced at the main trial. Otherwise it would be unfair and could cause undue prejudices to both the

prosecution and the defence. After all there is nothing to preclude a party from adducing the same evidence when the main trial resumes.

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[38] Hence, we find no merit in the contention that the learned trial judge should have given his reasons for refusing to admit the cautioned statement of the 1st appellant. We would say that there was sufficient reason given when the learned trial judge found that the requirement of voluntariness under s. 113 of the Criminal Procedure Code was not satisfied and that its relevancy 'is now purely academic being not a part of the case for the prosecution.'

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[39] Accordingly since the learned trial judge declined to admit the cautioned statement of the 1st appellant he could not be expected to revisit any of the evidence adduced during the trial within trial irrespective of which side it favoured when considering the case as a whole. To do so would tantamount to requiring him to consider such evidence favourable to the 1st appellant. That would not be a fair trial.

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[40] Thus, having carefully read the judgments of the lower courts in relation to the admission of the discovery statement by the 1st appellant we did not find any obvious error committed in accepting the version that there was no police personnel at the place where the body of victim 4 was found. It is a finding of fact.

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[41] Accordingly, we find no merit in the submission that the learned trial judge should not have admitted the discovery statement of the 1st appellant. We would further add that we are in entire agreement with the Court of Appeal for upholding the conclusion arrived at by the learned trial judge on the issue.

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[42] For the 2nd appellant it was submitted that the reasons for excluding the discovery statement were more compelling.

[43] The reasons:

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- (a) the discovery statement was given a day and half after (emphasis added) the cautioned statement of the 2nd appellant was recorded;
- (b) the discovery statement of the other co-accused cannot be used against another accused;

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- A (c) the accuracy of the statement was critical and should have been given due consideration; and
- (d) the discovery statement was the main evidence in finding the 2nd appellant guilty since there was no identification conducted before he was charged.
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[44] As we have said above the admission or rejection of discovery statement is not premised on voluntariness. It is an exercise of discretion by a trial judge based on established legal principles as discussed above. Hence, in this case the fact that the discovery statement was made a day and the half after the cautioned statement was recorded should not preclude the learned trial judge from exercising his discretion. 'There is a presumption that the judge has rightly exercised his discretion.' (See: *Charles Oseinton & Co v. Johnston* [1942] AC 130). Having considered the submissions of learned counsel for the 2nd appellant we are not persuaded that the learned trial judge had erred in the exercise of his discretion.

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[45] Thus, having considered the reasons given by the learned trial judge for admitting the discovery statement of the 2nd appellant we find no basis to say that he committed an error in doing so. On this issue our reasons given in relation to the discovery statement of the 1st appellant are relevant.

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F **Absence Of Identification**

[46] On the issue of absence of identification it should be noted that contrary to the submission of learned counsel the learned trial judge did not rely on the discovery statement alone to find the 2nd appellant guilty. There were other circumstantial evidence (an issue to be dealt with later in this judgment) which were given due judicial appreciation before being relied upon. Further there was no denial by both the appellants that they were in the vicinity of the jewellery shop when their car was seen by PW33. Hence there is no merit in this issue.

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Prima Facie, Circumstantial Evidence, Presumptions And Inferences

[47] It was submitted for the appellants that each piece of circumstantial evidence adduced by the prosecution did not indicate their guilt for the offences of murder. Thus, the prosecution failed to establish a *prima facie* case at the end of its

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case. Learned counsel for the 2nd appellant went on to submit that such evidence could not give rise to the following presumptions namely: A

- (a) that victims 1 to 3 were murdered for the keys to gain access to the jewellery shop; B
- (b) that victim 4 was murdered to gain access to the jewellery shop;
- (c) that all the accused were involved in the theft; and C
- (d) that all the three accused had been involved in, directly and indirectly, in the murder of the victims 1 to 4 in the furtherance of the theft.

[48] In particular it was argued that mere possession of the jewellery by the 2nd appellant did not mean that he was also involved in the murder of the victims. Learned counsel went on to say that the presumptions relied on by the learned trial judge had no basis in law. D

[49] On these points we have considered carefully the judgments of the learned trial judge as well as that of the Court of Appeal. We could not find any error in their approaches and findings. We agree with what the Court of Appeal said: E

Based on the evidence led by the prosecution the learned judge held that both accused had a case to answer and called upon each of them to enter upon their defence. We are of opinion that he was entirely correct in his decision. F

Having considered the material in the record provided to us, we are satisfied that having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the theft or burglary or robbery – call it what you will – and the murders were an integral part of one and the same transaction. Put differently, this is not a case of a mere recovery of recently stolen property from an accused person. G

There are several other cogent pieces of circumstantial evidence which go to establish beyond a reasonable doubt that the first and second accused participated in the commission of the murders in the context of s. 302 being read with s. 34 of the Penal Code. They were all considered by the learned judge. Here are some of them. H
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- A First, the nature of the injuries suffered by all four victims points to an intention on the part of the assailants to kill them. Of that there can be no doubt.
- B Second, Balakrishnan's body though found a considerable distance away from the place where the bodies of Sathian and Juriah were found was bound by a similar rope as the latter. This fact points to a similarity in the *modus operandi* in the commission of the crimes. Whoever tied up Sathian and Juriah must have also tied up Balakrishnan.
- C Third, the fact that Balakrishnan who ought to have been at the shop was found dead at a place some distance away.
- Fourth, the fact that the first accused knew that Balakrishnan's dead body was at the aforesaid place.
- D Fifth, the first accused's act of throwing Balakrishnan's body at the place where it was found.
- Sixth, the fact that the second and third accused were involved in the hiring of motor car PCV 7749.
- E Seventh, this car was outside the shop at about 1 am on 13 March 1998.
- F Eighth, there were no signs of forced entry into the shop. The grilled door was closed but not locked. Three padlocks were found in the shop with the keys in them. Virama had taken the keys away with her and these were never found at her home. It follows, as a matter of deductive reasoning that the person or persons who entered the shop and removed the jewellery was also at the scene of the murders of Virama, Sathian and Juriah.
- G Ninth, the second accused led PW14 and other police personnel to a place with which he was probably familiar as a former member of the Field Force and at which place he had hidden the jewellery stolen from the shop.
- H Tenth, the first accused was found in a room rented by the second accused. This fact fairly supports and inference of complicity between the first and second accused.
- I [50] Although there was a reference by the learned trial judge to s. 114 of the Evidence Act 1950 he was in fact relating to factual inferences based on the given circumstantial evidence adduced. In our opinion he was perfectly entitled to do so. It is not a case of where the learned trial judge cast upon the appellants, in particular the 2nd appellant, the burden of proof so that they have to

establish probability in their favour. Neither is it a case of being merely in possession of the jewellery which made the 2nd appellant guilty for the murders. This is a case of where the theft and murder are taken as one transaction. As such it is the cumulative effects of each of the circumstantial evidence adduced that were considered. We do not find any error in such approach. After all finding facts by way of inferences from sets of primary proved facts is a common task for a trial court. It is trite law that an appellate court will not disturb finding of facts of a trial court based on inferences from primary facts if such inferences, having regards to the evidence and circumstances, are reasonable.

[51] The Court of Appeal took the same course albeit no reference to the said section. 'One does not pass from the realm of conjecture into the realm of inference until some fact is found which positively suggests, that is to say provides a reason, special to the particular case under consideration, for thinking it likely that in that actual case a specific event happened or a specific state of affairs existed.' (See: *Jones v. Dunkel* [1958-59] 101 CLR 298).

[52] Learned counsel for the 2nd appellant argued that the theft and murders should not be taken as one transaction. Gleaned from that perspective learned counsel contended that the defence of the 2nd appellant should not even have been called. Such argument is only plausible if the version of the 2nd appellant on the event is believed. However the learned trial judge who had the advantage of listening and seeing him in the witness box disbelieved it. He gave reasons for his findings which we do not find unreasonable or irrational. Thus, being an appellate court we should therefore be slow in disturbing such finding of facts. (See: *Nathan v. Public Prosecutor* [1972] 1 LNS 99).

[53] There are several instructive judicial decisions on how circumstantial evidence should be dealt with in appropriate cases. The main principle distilled from those decisions is summarized thus:

That evidence was entirely circumstantial and what the criticism of it amounts to is this, that no single piece of that evidence is strong enough to sustain the convictions. That is very true. It must, however, be borne in mind that in cases like this where the evidence is wholly circumstantial what has to be considered is

A not only the strength of each individual strand of evidence but also the combined strength of these strands when twisted together to make a rope. The real question is: is that rope strong enough to hang the prisoner? (See: per Thomson CJ in *Chan Chwee Kong v. Public Prosecutor* [1962] MLJ 307).

B **Silence Of The 1st Appellant**

[54] When his defence was called the 1st appellant opted to remain silent. In law he was entitled to take that option. Notwithstanding, his learned counsel in submission argued that his silence was quite irrelevant since the evidence adduced by the prosecution in the first place did not prove that the 1st appellant was involved in the murders.

[55] As said earlier we find no error when the learned trial judge called for the defence of the appellants. We agree that there are more than sufficient circumstantial evidence adduced and reasonable inferences drawn to justify such decision. Thus by opting to remain silent after being called to enter upon his defence the learned trial judge had no option but to convict the 1st appellant. Such was the opinion of this court in the case of *Public Prosecutor v. Mohd Radzi Abu Bakar* [2006] 1 CLJ 457. This is what it said:

F If the court, upon a maximum evaluation of the evidence placed before it at the close of the prosecution case, comes to the conclusion that a *prima facie* case has not been made out, it should acquit the accused. If, on the other hand, the court after conducting a maximum evaluation of the evidence comes to the conclusion that a *prima facie* case has been made out, it must call for the defence. If the accused then elects to remain silent, the court must proceed to convict him. It is not open to the court to then re-assess the evidence and to determine whether the prosecution had established its case beyond a reasonable doubt. The absence of any evidence from the accused that casts a reasonable doubt on the prosecution's case renders the *prima facie* case one that is established beyond a reasonable doubt. Put shortly, what the trial court is obliged to do under ss. 173(f) and 180 of the CPC is to ask itself the question: If the accused elects to remain silent, as he is perfectly entitled to do, am I prepared to convict him on the evidence now before me? See, *Dato' Mokhtar bin Hashim & Anor v. Public Prosecutor* [1983] 2 CLJ 10; [1983] CLJ 101 (Rep); [1983] 2 MLJ 232. If the answer to that question is in the affirmative, then the defence must be called. And if the accused remains silent, he must be convicted. If the answer is in the negative, then the accused must be acquitted.

Similar view was also expressed by this court in the case of *Balachandran v. Public Prosecutor* [2005] 1 CLJ 85. A

Section 34 Penal Code

[56] It was submitted for the 1st appellant that the prosecution failed to establish that there was prior meeting amongst the appellants with the common intention to commit and did commit the offence namely to rob and murder. B

[57] For the 2nd appellant it was contended that in order for s. 34 to apply it was necessary for the prosecution to establish beyond reasonable doubt that there was common intention to rob and that murder was committed in furtherance of such common intention to rob by the appellants. C

[58] It was also submitted that the circumstantial evidence adduced by the prosecution and adopted by the Court of Appeal as one of the ten factors which irresistibly pointed to the guilt of the appellants did not show common intention to rob thereby triggering the application of the legal principles associated with s. 34 of the Penal Code. D E

[59] As regards the ten factors or 'cogent circumstantial evidence' referred to by learned counsel for the 2nd appellant we have already expressed our concurrence with the Court of Appeal. We do not think there is much more can be said about it. Nevertheless since s. 34 was raised in the context of those factors we would address it accordingly. F

[60] It is settled law that s. 34 is a rule of evidence and does not create a substantive offence. Simply put it is a statutory recognition to the common sense principle that if more than two persons intentionally do a thing jointly it is just the same as if each of them had done it individually. It is an embodiment of the concept of joint liability in doing the criminal act based on common intention. Hence, an accused person is made responsible for the ultimate criminal act done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all irrespective of the role he played in the perpetration of the offence. The section does not envisage the separate act by all the accused persons for becoming responsible for the ultimate criminal act. G H I

- A [61] The existence of a common intention is a question of fact in each case to be proved mainly as a matter of inference from the circumstances of the case. It has been said that as common intention essentially being a state of mind direct evidence as proof is difficult to procure. Invariably inferences have to be relied upon
- B arising from such acts or conduct of the accused, the manner in which the accused arrived at the scene, the nature of injury caused by one or some of them or such other relevant circumstances available. Indeed the totality of the circumstances must be taken into consideration in arriving at a conclusion
- C whether there was common intention to commit the offence for which the accused can be convicted. The facts and circumstances of each case may vary. As such each case has to be decided based on the facts involved. Whether an act is in furtherance of the common intention is an incident of fact and not of law.
- D [62] For a charge premised on common intention to succeed it is essential for the Prosecution to establish by evidence, direct or circumstantial, that there was a plan or meeting of mind of all the accused persons to commit the offence for which they are charged
- E with the aid of s. 34 notwithstanding that it was pre-arranged or on the spur of the moment provided that it must necessarily be before the commission of the offence.
- F [63] Reverting to the present case the learned trial judge concluded that common intention had been established relying on the inferences garnered from the circumstances proved. He summarized it in this way:
- G The following three factors taken together support the conclusion that the 1st and 2nd accused were acting with common intention in executing the killings.
- H Firstly, the nature of the injuries on the bodies (the multiple stab wounds) leaves no doubt that the intention of the perpetrators was to commit murder. Given the fact that there were four killings each with multiple stab wounds, and that three bodies were found in the house at different locations, is highly indicative that the killings were the result of the intentional act of more than one person.
- I Secondly, the fact that the 2nd accused (together with another person not identified) had rented the hotel room where the 1st accused was staying during the currency of the incident is highly indicative that they were confederates.

Thirdly, given the fact that any one of the accused can be inculpated alone on his own account, to the killings in the four charges, and given that one had led to the discovery of the body of the watchman and the other to the discovery of the jewellery, and also given that it was clear that their common intention was to rob the shop of the jewellery, I am satisfied that they were in fact acting in concert in executing the killings.

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[64] The Court of Appeal affirmed the finding of the learned trial judge and went on to say that there were several 'cogent pieces of circumstantial evidence which go to establish beyond a reasonable doubt' that the 1st and 2nd appellants 'participated in the commission of the murders in the context of s. 302 being read with s. 34 of the Penal Code'. Some of the circumstantial evidence were listed by the court and we have already reproduced them hereinabove.

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[65] Bearing in mind that the acts committed in this case should be taken as one transaction and not separate as learned counsel for the appellants wanted us to do, we are of the view that this is a classic case of where the learned trial judge had carefully and meticulously examined each and every piece of circumstantial evidence adduced before him, drawing the appropriate inferences and findings of facts and applying the legal principles associated with s. 34 of the Penal Code before concluding that the 1st and 2nd appellants had acted with common intention in executing the killings.

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[66] In the same way as the Court of Appeal found no error in the conclusion of the learned trial judge we too find it free of any error which warrants our intervention.

[67] Accordingly we find no merit in the submissions of learned counsel for the appellants that the elements of s. 34 of the Penal Code have not been established by the prosecution.

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Conclusion

[68] We have also considered the other points highlighted in the course of argument by all the parties before us. We do not find any of them crucial thereby requiring greater deliberation. Suffice it to say that they do not persuade us that we should depart from

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A our final conclusion in dismissing these appeals and affirming the decisions of the learned trial judge both in convictions and sentences as affirmed by the Court of Appeal earlier on.

B **[69]** These appeals are therefore dismissed and the convictions and sentences affirmed.

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